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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Official Papers.

CAMP No. D. 84, DATED CHIKBALLAPUR, 19TH JANUARY 1892.

ORDER.—In some parts of the Maidan Taluks, tank beds, which are dry, have not been cultivated to the extent they could have been, in the present season, with the discretion vested in Revenue Officers to resort to the *Batayi* system, where necessary. Even now it is possible to raise some quick growing dry crops on small portions of tank beds which are quite dry, by digging temporary wells or water holes in them. In this way, some crop can always be raised even when there is not in the soil moisture sufficient for cultivation in the ordinary way. Where such wells have to be dug and water for cultivation has to be lifted therefrom, the Deputy Commissioners should grant specially liberal terms on the Batayi system, making the raiyat's share of the grain produced as large as may be necessary, say, from $\frac{3}{4}$ths to $\frac{7}{8}$ths, or even higher, besides giving him the whole of the straw.

2. Where raiyats refuse to cultivate tank beds even on such liberal terms, the local officers should have them cultivated by *Amani*, wherever the ordinary agricultural laborers stand in need of employment. The digging of holes, the lifting of water and the cultivation by this means of dry tank beds will be most suitable as relief works near villages, and the Deputy Commissioners should organize them without loss of time, where the conditions indicate their need.

3. The great object of Government is to cause the production, during the present season, of as much fodder and food as possible. The proper utilization of the dry tank beds will go a great way towards the realization of this object. Deputy Commissioners are therefore requested to give their earnest and immediate attention to these instructions.

READ :—

Letter No. 2723—645, dated 31st December 1891, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, stating that the sum of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned for Irrigation wells in Proceedings No. 9798-803—Cir. 157, dated 12th December 1891, is insufficient and asking for a further grant of Rs. 50,000 for the purpose.

CAMP No. D. 85, DATED CHIKBALLAPUR, 19TH JANUARY 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—A sum of Rs. 20,000 is sanctioned for the Kolar District in addition to Rs. 30,000 already given.

2. In this as well as in other Districts, the advances should be granted in localities where the wells promise to be *permanently* useful for irrigation, and not where the supply of water in wells is known to decrease after a few years, thereby necessitating either the deepening of the old wells or the sinking of new wells in new positions. The wells in such cases are not generally faced with stones, and cost only a few rupees and do not require for their excavation the help of Government loans.

3. Loans for deepening or otherwise repairing old wells may be granted under the rules in accordance with the instructions already issued for the Chitaldroog District. Where the lower part of the well is through soft rock as is the case in several localities (*e. g.* Challakere and Bagepalli), the deepening can be readily effected without dismantling the existing work, and the raiyats may be given such loans as may really be required. Where wells have been faced with stones, the deepening becomes very costly, and a raiyat, if he were spending his own money, would generally prefer making new wells to deepening the old ones. This point should be duly remembered by officers entrusted with the granting of loans.

4. Where rock is not met with, the use of galvanized iron rings would, in some cases, be cheaper than stone facing, and facilities and encouragement should be given to raiyats wishing to use such iron rings in suitable localities, and the amount of loans should also be regulated accordingly.

READ :—

Letter No. 61, dated 7th January 1892, from Mr. B. G. Krishnaiengar, asking for a further grant of Rs. 20,000 for irrigation wells in the Tumkur and Chitaldroog Districts.

CAMP No. D. 89, DATED CHIKBALLAPUR, 19TH JANUARY 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—As regards the Chitaldroog District, Mr. Krishnaiengar is referred to para 10 of Proceedings No. D. 70, dated 4th January 1892, in which further grants to the extent of Rs. 40,000 have been promised for irrigation wells, both old and new.

2. A grant of Rs. 10,000 for irrigation wells in the Tumkur District is sanctioned, in addition to the Rs. 30,000 sanctioned in Proceedings No. 9798-803—Cir. 157, dated 12th December 1891.

READ :—

Letter No. 9, dated 12th January 1892, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, asking for a grant of Rs. 5,000 for village relief purposes in his District, in addition to the sum of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned in Proceedings No. D. 32, dated 15th December 1891.

CAMP No. D. 90, DATED CHIKBALLAPUR, 19TH JANUARY 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—Sanctioned.

READ :—

Docket No. 891, dated 14th January 1892, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, requesting that a sum of Rs. 4,000 be placed at his disposal for making advances to weavers in the several Taluks in his District.

CAMP No. D. 91, DATED CHIKBALLAPUR, 19TH JANUARY 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—The grant of Rs. 4,000 applied for is sanctioned.

2. In granting relief to weavers, the principles laid down in Proceedings Nos. D. 31 and D. 50, dated 15th and 25th December 1891, respectively, *or* those laid down in Proceedings No. D. 81, dated 14th January 1892, may be followed according to the circumstances of each Taluk.

CAMP No. D. 95, DATED CHINTAMANI, 21ST JANUARY 1892.

ORDER.—In the Dewan's D. P. W. Memorandum No. D. 26, dated 12th December 1891, a programme of village tank works in the Kolar District, estimated to cost Rs. 55,445, was sanctioned, and an immediate allotment of Rs. 8,500 was made for the commencement of such works.

2. Subsequently, a further allotment of Rs. 6,500 was made for the same purpose.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar has opened some village tank works and asks for a further allotment to enable him to start more works in the affected parts of his District. A further sum of Rs. 20,000 is accordingly placed at the Deputy Commissioner's disposal, out of the aggregate sum of Rs. 55,445 referred to above. The total allotment, including the one now ordered, amounts to Rs. 35,000.

CAMP NO. D. 96, DATED CHINTAMANI, 21ST JANUARY 1892.

ORDER.—The collection of Tangadi bark on Government lands appears to be a very suitable kind of work for the landless classes in this season, especially for the Madigars and Holiyars and the Toti and Talari classes, whose condition deserves the first attention of the Government in the present season. This work is more popular with them than tank works on which they are unwilling to seek employment. The supervision of the work can be suitably entrusted to the Toti and Talari in office, and they can be remunerated for such supervision and thus afforded a means of subsistence. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar says that he can employ a good number of people of the classes referred to on this work *near* their homes, for some time to come. A sum of Rs. 5,000 will accordingly be placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar for this purpose. Other Deputy Commissioners are called upon to state if similar work in their Districts can be found for the classes in question, and, if so, to what extent.

READ :—

Dockets Nos. 736—697 and 737—698, dated respectively the 2nd and 4th January 1892, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, submitting papers reporting upon the condition of the Honnali and Channagiri Taluks, and asking for funds for starting relief works.

CAMP NO. D. 98, DATED SRINIVASPUR, 22ND JANUARY 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—The Dewan has carefully studied the papers received with the above, which give exhaustive information regarding the condition of the Channagiri and Honnali Taluks of the Shimoga District.

2. From these papers, the Dewan has arrived at the conclusion that much is not required in the Taluks of Channagiri and Honnali, at least for the present. The most affected villages are reported to have had a dry crop from 4 to 6 annas, but a 6 anna crop is a full value crop as prices now go, and need give no cause for alarm. The prices too, which rose suddenly on the failure of the north-east monsoon, have not since shown any tendency to increase, but have, on the contrary, become more favorable in some places. The landless classes and the Madigars and Holiyars may require some work, but their number is small and *village* works cannot, it is believed, be urgently required for their relief on any large scale. An expansion of the ordinary public works has already been ordered. The present season requires only watchfulness and preparedness against a possible failure of the next south-west monsoon.

3. Orders have been passed in the Public Works Department for the commencement of extensive works to the Siddana and Basavana channels of the Channagiri Sulekere Tank at a cost of over Rs. 63,000. The following road works have also been sanctioned in the Public Works Department :—

		Estimated Cost.
(1.)	Opening out Sulekere-Sasalu Railway Feeder (Section Sulekere to Santebennur)	Rs. 12,556
(2)	Opening out road from Channagiri to Malebennur (2nd Section Sulekere to Basavapatna)	Not yet ascertained.

These works, it is believed, will give ample work for those in need of it in the affected parts of the Channagiri Taluk. The Deputy Commissioner should advise the Executive Engineer as to the particular section of these works which should be at once taken in hand, with reference to the demand for employment in neighbouring villages, thus reducing the need for beginning the village works named in the sanctioned list referred to in the next para in as many localities as possible.

4. The village works, as per lists submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, estimated to cost Rs. 10,575, are sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 5,000 therefor will be immediately placed at the Deputy Commissioner's disposal. The Deputy Commissioner's proposals regarding the manner of carrying out village works are generally approved.

5. The measures taken by the Deputy Commissioner to have blank patches of land, reserved for date trees under the Sulekere channels, cultivated with Vaisakh paddy and other grains and for the economical use of tank water are approved.

6. As regards the relief of the weaver class, the Deputy Commissioner is referred to Proceedings, Nos. D. 31 and D. 50, dated 15th and 25th December 1891, respectively, and to Proceedings No. D. 81, dated 14th January 1892. Either of the two systems described in those orders may be followed by the Deputy Commissioner at his discretion, having regard to the circumstances of each Taluk or Municipality. A sum of Rs. 1,000 is placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner for the relief of weavers in the Shimoga District.

7. No orders are now required on the question of the remission of kandayam on lands owing to failure of crops.

8. The Deputy Commissioner is informed that, regarding all measures required in the present season, he should be guided by the orders already issued in regard to Maidan Taluks.

READ :—

Docket No. 854, dated 7th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, submitting for orders copy of correspondence between him and the Executive Engineer, Channel Division, in regard to keeping certain river channels open for raising a quick growing dry crop in this season.

CAMP No. D. 113, DATED KOLAR, 24TH JANUARY 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—The Executive Engineer states that the supply of water in the channels will probably not be sufficient, both to work up the usual programme for the hot weather supply and to admit of the growing of a dry crop, and that if the channels were allowed to be in action, there would be no time for executing the annual repairs to them. The Deputy Commissioner has, after consulting the Amildars, submitted a programme allowing water for raising dry crops under the Kattepur, Tippur, Saligram, Ramasamudram, Chikdevarayasagar, Rampur, Sereyur and Hussenpur channels.

2. The Deputy Commissioner's programme is provisionally approved. The irrigation required for proposed dry crops is very small, and the closing of channels for repair can be regulated according to the extent to which the raiyats take advantage of the concession now ordered, by actual timely sowing of dry crops. Upon this point, the Deputy Commissioner should keep himself duly informed, and where no dry crops (other than the usual manurial ones) are put down, the Deputy Commissioner can modify his programme and allow the usual Public Works Department programme to be carried out. Where the Deputy Commissioner's programme is followed, he should get the raiyats to help the Public Works Department to execute the annual repairs in the very short time which would afterwards be left for their execution.

3. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to state if he can undertake the annual repairs himself in such special cases.

READ :—

Dockets Nos. 839, 876 and 895, dated 5th, 12th and 13th instant, respectively, from the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore.

CAMP No. D. 114, DATED KOLAR, 24TH JANUARY 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—The action of the Deputy Commissioner in directing the commencement of the subjoined works is approved :—

1. Well at Hebbal, Yedatore Taluk, estimated at Rs. 267.
2. Repair of Katte on the side of the Chamrajnagar-Attigalpur road in the Chamrajnagar Taluk, estimated at Rs. 500.
3. Stone work for a pond in Huyilalu, Mysore Taluk, estimated at Rs. 402—14—3.

The sum of Rs. 1,169—14—3 required for these works is sanctioned.

2. Similarly, the sums required for the execution of the works mentioned below, which have been started by the Sub-Division Officer, are sanctioned :—

Rs.	497	for repairing Halgur Dodkere.
„	495	„ Halasahalli Halkere.
„	499	„ Kuntur Hirikere.
„	123	for deepening a well at Kuntur.
„	123	„ at Saragur.
„	140	„ at Hosapet Basavapura.
„	148	for a new well at Basavanhalli.
Rs.	2,025	

3. The deepening of the well near the Musafarkhana at Begur, ordered by Mr. Nanjundaraj Ars, is approved. The estimated cost of this should be reported at an early date.

4. The proposal of the Sub-Division Officer and the Deputy Commissioner to open a Government Bamboo Depôt at Vadera Basavapura, to afford labor to the large number of persons hitherto employed in cutting bamboos, is sanctioned, as a tentative measure, for three months. The Deputy Commissioner will take the needful action in communication with the Inspector General of Forests.

5. The proposed construction of the whole of the Halagur-Channapatna road is also approved. The estimated cost of it should be reported.

L. ANANTASWAMI RAO,
Under-Secretary.

RAI BAHADUR A. SABHAPATI MUDALIAR'S PRICKLY-PEAR INSTRUMENTS.

How to use Prickly-pear as fodder for cattle.

Rai Bahadur A. Sabhapati Mudaliar's Prickly-pear instrument consists of a set of tongs, a knife, and a pair of pincers. Hold the prickly-pear leaf with the tongs, and pluck off the thorns with the pincers ; after the leaves are divested of all the thorns, it is better they are washed in water to remove any stray thorns sticking to the gummy matter, and the mud over them. Then cut the leaves with the knife into one inch square pieces.

To make the cattle relish them, a handful of horse-gram flour, or the flour of some other pulse, mixed with a little of common salt, should be sprinkled over these pieces If the cattle would not eat them of their own accord, a few slices may be put into their mouths; and they may be made to chew those pieces. If accustomed to in this manner for a day or two, the cattle will begin to eat the stuff greedily, even without the addition of gram-flour and salt. It is however advisable to use a handful of gram-powder with a tola of common salt to every ten pounds of prickly-pear slices, so that they may be agreeable to the cattle.

Ten or 15 pounds of this prickly-pear in the morning, and about the same quantity in the evening with an addition of 5 or 6 pounds of Kurbi or grass in the night, is enough for the maintenance of ordinary working cattle.

In Bellary a cooly of two annas is paid for 125 lbs. of prickly-pear cut in pieces, which together with Kurbi, as stated above, is enough to support 5 cattle. At first, the cooly-women will not be able to prepare such a large quantity, but when they are accustomed to the work, they will be able to prepare the leaves very quickly.

Thousands of cattle were saved by these instruments during the famine of 1877-78.

Price per set of instruments, annas two and pies six only.

Note the sale proceeds after deducting the cost of annas two, go to the *Bellary Sanmarga Samaj* Fund.

The instruments can be had on application to Messrs. A. Sabhapati Mudaliar and Co., Bellary, Madras Presidency.